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-- Sixteen Pages --

WARNING AGAINST A FRAUD.

A man, calling himself F. E. Taylor and other aliases, is traveling about in the gas belt, representing himself as a general agent of the Journal and collecting money for subscriptions from unsuspecting persons. He is a fraud and unworthy of any confidence. The description given of him is that he is about five feet four inches in height, weighs about 135 pounds, is smooth shaven, except a close-cropped, gray mustache, wears a cutaway coat and soft hat, and looks to be about fifty years of age. All persons are warned not to pay money for the Journal any one else, unless at their The only traveling agent the Journal has, who is authorized to collect Mr. William Smith King, and h carries credentials that are unmistakable.

It would tend to promote good feeling among the nations if Great Britain would go out of the land-grabbing busi-

Ex-Tammany Sachem Croker, who is in Tennessee looking after blooded horses. says he is forever out of politics. Politics is to be congratulated.

The evidences of panic inside the Spanish lines in Cuba indicate a lack of confidence in leaders and rulers which is quite as demoralizing as the loss of a

Circumstances alter cases. That Irishman in Chicago who thinks British rule should be established in the Transvaal country doubtless thinks it should be abolished in Ireland

The street car troubles in Philadelphia seem to be mainly due to the scheming of professional agitators whose stock in trade is stirring up strife between employers and employes.

Mr. Aifred Austin, poet laureate, is likely to find plenty of room in the late Mr. Alfred Tennyson's shoes. After he has stuffed all his neat little verses into the toes there will still be no danger of pinching.

In his message Governor Greenhalge, of Massachusetts, told the Legislature that woman suffrage need not earnestly engage its attention this year, and the House has abolished the standing committee on that subject.

It is excellent policy for the Cuban insurgents to wear out their unacclimated foes by compelling them to march hither and thither without taking the pitched battles. Washington, with an inferior army, accomplished more by retreating than by battle.

If the horeseless carriage has come to stay, as it undoubtedly has, it ought to be given a better name. "Horseless caris an awkward term that will ore so as horses are used less and less, and motocycle is hardly better. Something more euphonious should be

The correspondent of a London paper who says that one of the results of the war talk has been to enormously emthe line of cleavage which has always existed between the East and the West must have fallen a victim to a two hours' oration of one of those imaginative persons who insist that all the West is in debt to Wall street and Europe. The West knows better; it knows, also, that New York and Wall street are not composed very largely of the agents of foreign bankers.

The news from Cuba grows more indaily. In spite of official assurances that the insurgents were retreating they have continued to advance until they are at the very gates of Havana, if not within the city. It is probably their intention to make a dash at the city in order to create a panic, perhaps even enter it and destroy some property, and then be off again. They evidently count largely on the inability of the Spanish leaders to cope with their style of warfare, and thus far their calculations have been well founded. Perhaps Spanish incompetency would be a better phrase.

The Chicago Tribune, which collects statistics of embezzlements and defalcations in the United States, makes the pleasing announcement that the amount involved in these shortcomings in 1895 was only \$10,423,205, against \$25,234,112 in 1894, which was the largest since the Tribune began to collect such statistics. In number the embezzlements in 1895 exceeded those of 1894, but there was an sence of the very large ones which characterized 1894. The embezzlements were: City and county officials, \$2,468,-686; banks, \$2,178,378; frauds and forgeries, \$1,913,994; agents, \$1,209,705; loan associations, \$137,415; postmasters, \$27,607; miscellaneous, \$2,487,420. The comings of postmasters, considering their number, are insignificant compared with

one-fourth as numerous. Probably the reason is that postmasters, on the whole, are selected with greater care than city and county officers.

NEWS THROUGH A ROUNDABOUT CHANNEL.

The American correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle seems to be get-Washington which the correspondents correspondence between the governments the period between November, 1840, when the so-called Schomburg line was first laid down, and April, 1842, when it was formally abandoned by Great Britain, the literature of the case, and fully justiments are genuine the Schomburg line territorial claim." The correspondent must have obtained access to this correspondence either from the Department of State or from the Venezuelan minister at Washington, most likely from the latter. The State Department could only have obtained it in confidence through Venezuelan channels, and that in case would hardly give it out for publication. The Venezuelan minister would have recognized its important bearing on the controversy and might have thought it would have more effect if brought out in London than if published first in Washington. The correspondent gives no clew to how he obtained the information beyond saying that it is official, as the dates and extracts given by him clearly show, and that the source from which the documents were obtained "excludes any suspicion as to their genuineness." The publication of this correspondence

has proved a genuine surprise to the English public, which is not accustomed to the revelation of state secrets. Chronicle calls it "a momento patch," and in reply to the criticism that it is "correct as far as it goes, but is only a part of the correspondence" it says: "If the Foreign Office possesses evidence to strengthen Lord Salisbury's position, surely it is time it was published." Under such goading as this Lord Salisbury will be almost compelled to give out the whole correspondence. That which is already published practically demolishes the British claim and throws him out of court. Unless its effect can be broken by the publication of the whole correspondence it is conclusive of the controversy.

by the Chronicle correspondent in the

The Bering sea commission declared that America should pay \$425,000 or appoint a mmission to determine the damages. Secretary Gresham made it clear that the assent of Congress was essential to the pay Congress, in spite of President Cleveland's pressure, refused. The Presiient's message of Dec. 3 last said that i Congress still declined to affirm the award 'it certainly will hardly dissent from the proposition that government is bound by every consideration of honor and good faith to provide for the speedy adjustment of these claims by arbitration as the only ther alternative. A treaty of arbitration has, therefore, been agreed on, and will be immediately laid before the Senate, so that n one of the modes suggested a final setlement may be reached." Now this treaty has been drawn up, discussed, approved by America, by Canada and by the British embassador here. Where is it? It is deaying in London in the hands of the government. Meanwhile, the President is unable to keep his promise to Congress, and must soon make awkward explanations if nothing is done. The instant onclusion of this treaty is demanded by the effect upon the public opinion of both countries of one reference to arbitration, while another is hanging fire; and by the proof it would afford of the absence of

pellicose feeling here and of the sympa-thetic attitude of England. The opening sentence of this statement is a mistake. The Bering sea commission did not "deciare that the United States should pay \$425,000 or appoint a commission to determine the damages." The finding of the commission settled the fact that the United States was liable in damages for the seizure of certain vessels, but it did not name any amount The fixing of the amount of damages was left to future negotiation. Subsequently Secretary Gresham offered to pay \$425,000 in full of all claims for damages, but Congress, deeming the amount exorbitant, declined to ratify the offer This left the matter unsettled and made a case for arbitration. The interesting point in the statement quoted is that a treaty of arbitration has been drawn up and approved by the United States, by Canada and by the British embassador at Washington, and will be sent to the Senate for ratification as soon as it is returned from London, where, the Chronicle correspondent says, "it is delaying in the hands of the British government." Why this delay? The open question as to the amount of damages due from the United States makes a distinct issue which ought to be settled by arbitration. The United States is willing and ready to submit it, but England is blocking the way by delay in returning the treaty. It begins to look as if the Salisbury government had determined to refuse to submit any con-

troversy to arbitration. The interesting feature of the Chronicle correspondent's statement on this head is that it places on the British government the responsibility for delaying the arbitration of this question, his statement that the treaty is now in the hands of that government being news on this

OUR NAVAL STRENGTH ON THE LAKES.

Recent events have caused some discussion as to the relative naval strength of England and the United States on the great lakes, and which would have the advantage in case of war. At present the matter is regulated by treaty. Previous to 1817 the lakes were a field of frequent dispute and occasional warfare between the United States Great Britain. During the war of 1812 they were the scene of some important naval battles. At the close of that war it was deemed important on both sides to enter into some agreement that would prevent the continual recurrence of trouble on the lakes. Leading Ameri. the January Forum. Mr. Hale is concan statesmen of that period were opposed to a treaty of peace which would great lakes had been anticipated by Washington as early as 1794, when he within the limited distance of the lakes." vessels on those waters, either armed or unarmed. There were no lake cities | tributed articles which are disposed of

she should control the lakes. The United States refused to concede that, and our peace commissioners asked for a mutual disarmament. During the negotiations would be wise to stipulate that neither party should maintain naval vessels on the lakes nor forts along the shores, for, he said, "if England had forty ships of easily take Canada." This letter was published and made England very loath the official to accept the proposition for mutual disarmament. The British authorities of that day believed that Canada was in great danger of being taken by this country in the event of war, and they held out strongly against reducing their naval force on the lakes. Finally, howwas a very important contribution to ever, they yielded, and in 1817 an agreement was entered into by which the fied his conclusion that "if the docu- naval force of each government on the lakes should consist of four vessels, one on Lake Champlain, one on Lake Ontario and two on the upper lakes, each vessel not to exceed one hundred tons burden and to be armed only with one eighteen-pound gun. It was provided that all other armed vessels on the lakes should be dismantled and no others built or armed on these waters, but that either party could secure abrogation of the agreement by giving six months' notice. This agreement has been in force since 1817, and there has been no friction to speak of regarding it. In case of war it would, of course, be abrogated, as all treaties are, and then it would be a race between the two governments as to which should get control of the lakes. In a race of that kind the United States would be apt to hold her own.

It is understood that the measure recently introduced by Senator Squire providing for coast defenses includes some points on the lakes where better fortifications are required. If this is the case it will probably be necessary for the United States to give the six months' notice required by the agreement of 1817 for its abrogation.

THE INDEFINITE OLOGY.

There were those who hoped that the economists, at the late meeting in this city, would have contributed something to relieve that branch of economics called sociology of the vagueness which has characterized the expressions of the most of those who have attempted to discuss the subject. Such hope was not realized. It was talked about, was the subject of lectures, and yet its boundaries are as vague as before, and the aims of its professors are just as indefinite. In a vague manner the lead-Another interesting fact is brought out | frg speaker talked of the general unrest of the masses and the prevalence of the opinion that most people did not get as much of the good things or even of the necessities of life as they earned. If he did not positively declare that a comfortable living is the inalienable right of every human being that assumption was the keynote to his long and labored address as published in the Jour-

hold the chairs of sociology in leading may as well leave the subject to those orators who, under the name of socialists, assail the present social structure, denounce government and capital and flaunt the red flag. Whether professors of sociology in universities sustained by Socialists who have parted company with useful employment, those who being the comforts of life teach a heresy. In a certain sense society owes every man an opportunity to earn his bread, but, on the other hand, the individual wes it to society to in some way qualify nimself to take advantage of the opporduty, or, rather, the duty of those who are responsible for his existence, is to prepare him in some way to avail himself of the opportunity to earn a living. If providence or nature designed to give all human beings the right to food, raiment and houses it would have had them all awaiting their arrival here. Within the limits of the torrid zone nature seems to have prepared a limited range of food for those who live in that climate, but the conditions are such that not change their hard lot for that of those who can have food by the taking and who need little shelter.

Sociology may become a science, but when it does it will be because those who make it such have begun with a sensible recognition of existing conditions. They will recognize at the outset the natural tendency of the human race to shirk and to eat bread in the sweat of some other man's brow. Instead of heeding the indications of unrest they will analyze them to ascertain how far that the world owes every human being a living. Instead of coddling those who bread, the true sociologist will begin with the harsh but practical inculcation of the fact that every man must earn his bread by his own efforts, and if, when the opportunity is presented, he fails to do so it is in most cases due to his unwillingness or inability to give an equivalent in service for the bread he would eat. Sociology which will be of use to the world will keep individualism in the foreground, and will teach that industry and intelligence will in most cases insure the comforts of life.

NEW ENGLAND CHURCH ENTERTAIN-MENTS.

Rev. William Bayard Hale, a native of Indiana and an Episcopal clergyman, has written several articles within the past two years which deal with the shortcomings of Christian churches. Some of them have called out denials, but the majority have been received with silence. "A Study of Church Entertainments" is the subject of his article in fident that there should be a radical change in the matter of which he writes. and doubtless others will come to his conclusion. He has been looking after the matter of church entertainments for papers, and has received advertisements of them by mail. The lottery, he rejoices, has disappeared from Protestant church entertainments, while the Catholics retain it in "making books" for conby raffle. In the amusement columns of At the conclusion of the war of 1812 the Boston Herald Mr. Hale has found city and county officials, who are scarcely | England, with her usual modesty, tried | a two-inch advertisement, spicily worded, | and happy, and the mere contemplation of | nal. Kipling! However-with

to obtain a stipulation in the treaty that | announcing a performance at "the People's;" next, with the same make-up, but indicating a less lively show, was "the Howard." The latter is a notorious variety hall and the former is the People's one of our commissioners wrote that it | Church. He has discovered that a person named Kelly gave the inimitable act "Casey at the Bat," both in Austin the benefit of the organ fund. The Church of the Epiphany in Winchester, Mass., presented "The Mikado" so satisfactorily that the local paper declared that "the Church of the Epiphany, as the producer of light operatic diversion, has crowned itself with glory." A Baptist church in New Jersey undertook to raise money by fining all those who appeared at a sociable wearing any ornamentation of dress. The pastor was fined 5 cents for wearing a linen collar but when it was turned up "Borrowed of Mr. C." was written on its back; thereupon the pastor was fined for deception. Two young men paid money for the privilege of flirting, and varnished shoes were the source of a considerable income. The fines netted \$75. The Unitarians in Middleboro, Mass. gave a minstrel performance, including a skirt dance. In Stoughton, Mass., the Universalists gave a minstrel show with end men, some of whose jokes, Mr. Hale says, were not fit to print.

> These are samples of the performances which Mr. Hale has found in church amusements in Massachusetts towns. Of course, he finds a cause for such departure from what may be regarded as the standard of religious deportment. It is not that pastors desire such innovations, but because churches must have them to draw audiences and money. The primary evil, Mr. Hale is certain, is in too many churches in small towns. Something must be done to get money from those who do not belong to or do not naturally support any of churches. The people about town who go to frivolous entertainments patronize them just the same if they are given by churches. When one of these churches takes up a novelty the others follow. They must do so or go to the wall. And yet Mr. Hale says these churches are separated by creeds and usages which are practically nonessential and which do not warrant the attempt to keep up separate church organizations. Mr. Hale may not find the fairs and entertainments so objectionable in this region, but he will find hundreds of towns with four feeble churches whose people could well sustain one, and he will find, if he visits them, that they are forced to resort to many expedients to raise enough money to half pay their pastors.

Utah makes the forty-fifth State in the

Union. When the Constitution was adopted there were but thirteen. Vermont was the first one admitted after the adoption of the Constitution. The delay in her admission was owing to a controversy between the people of the colony and the State of New York as to its ownership, New York claiming it If that is the best which those who under grants from the British government. This controversy lasted from 1763 universities can present in that line they | to 1791, and gave rise to a great deal of bad blood. In 1774 the Vermonters organized to resist certain orders of the Governor of New York, and the latter issued a proclamation commanding the leaders in the movement by name to surrender within thirty days under pain the millions of monopolists or imported of conviction of felony and death. At the same time he offered large money rewards for the capture of the leaders. teach that the world owes every human | They retorted by offering a reward for the apprehension of the Attorney-general of New York. The revolutionary war caused a suspension of the controversy, but, owing to the powerful opposition of New York, Vermont was refused admission to the Confederacy durtunity. No human being has any right | ing the entire war. Notwithstanding to say, "I am here and I must be fed, | this she did her part in the conflict nobly. clothed and made comfortable." His In 1790, after the Constitution had been adopted, with Vermont still "out in the cold," New York revived the old question and offered to relinquish her claim for \$30,000. Vermont, already for many years an independent State, accepted the proposition, paid the money and was admitted to the Union March 4, 1791. Kentucky followed in 1792, Tennessee in 1796, Ohio in 1802, Louisiana in 1812, and after that other States rapidly. Utah makes the thirteenth State admitted since 1859, viz.: Oregon in 1859, Kansas in 1861, West Virginia in 1863, Nevada in 1864, Nebraska in 1867, Colorado in 1876, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington in 1889, Idaho and Wyoming in 1890, and now Utah.

Bishop Hart, of the Mormon Church, has been interviewed by a correspondent of the New York Sun while he was visiting in Kansas. If correctly reported, his views are calculated to attract attention if he is one who speaks with authority. He declares that the Mormon Church is yet in politics and will conthey are the results of such heresies as | tinue to be. Polygamy has been suspended by President Woodruff, but it will, he intimates, be resumed when make no manly effort to earn their | Utah is a State and is beyond the reach of the federal courts of a Territory. If Bishop Hart speaks by authority then the leaders of the Mormon Church are going to ignore that part of the State Constitution which declares that "polygamous or plural marriages, are forever prohibited."

A resident of this city who was Walker's expedition against Nicaragua in 1856 says the Cuban insurgents' style of fighting is very much like that of the Nicaraguans, a score of whom could make more noise than a hundred Americans. The Nicaraguans had the same way of baffling pursuit and appearing inunexpected places that the Cubans have, They were as hard to locate as a flock of wild ducks, and some of their movements, though in open disregard of military principles, were daring and brilliant.

Woes of the Obese. At Newville, a little hamlet near Carlisle, Pa., live Mr. Alexander Geese and his wife. Sarah Jane. Mrs. Geese might, with accuracy, be described as a goose-a big goose. She weighs three hundred pounds, and her flesh has become a mental and moral, as well as a physical burden to her. The unfeeling world is prone to smile at fat folk. Their very largeness, their pillowy and billowy roundness excite pleasurable emotions in the minds of spectators. These emotions are not all of a derisively mirthful nature. The observers are not, necessarily, moved to laugh at their stout friends; they may merely wish to laugh with them. For an abundance of adipose tissue carries with it an expression of well being and satisfaction with life which arouses most kindly direction. The fat one looks comfortable writing a story for the Ladies' Home Jour-

comfort and happiness is enough to bring a reflection of those conditions into the souls and countenances of his-or her-asressive, his superfluous avoirdupois an affliction and his sufferings such as to call for deepest sympathy. Nobody will believe the story, save others who are also fat, and the lank and lean fraternity, largely in the majority, alas, goes blithely on its way wearing an unsympathetic grin when obesity

Mrs. Geese, of Newville, Pa., suffered from the gayety she unwillingly inspired in others and from the lack of the tender commiseration to which she felt herself rightfully entitled. Life, represented by three hundred pounds of solid flesh that positively would not "melt, thaw and resolve itself into a dew." became a burden she cared no longer to bear. Other fat people might, if they chose, go on through the world misunderstood and unsympathized with, and endure their fate in silence; she. for one, would at once prove her misery and have an end of it. Thus resolved, Mrs. Geese, one morning last week, wended her way to Conodoguinet creek, near her home and jumped boldly into the stream with intent to drown herself and her sorrows. But she reckoned without a knowledge of the buoyant properties of that tissue which, on solid ground, she found so ponderous. She did not drown; she could not, for she did not sink. The water was deep, but in spite of all her floundering and efforts to go down she bobbed up lightly and floated on the surface. She could not wade out, the stream was too deep for that; it was a lonely region and no one appeared to rescue her, so she continued to float for three mortal hours. What she thought about during that time no one knows. When, at last, she was discovered and hauled out she was in no condition for speech, and has since kept her lips closed concerning her adventure. But, though she gained no relief herself, poor soul, through her misdirected attempt to secure the freedom of her astral body, she may, at least, have succeeded in winning a greater measure of sympathy for her kind. When you come to think of it seriously, there can't be much fun in weighing three hundred pounds.

"Since we must die," sings the new poet lie when flows the harvest ale." Mr. Austin cannot hope to make himself popular with the British yeomanry with this sort of sentiment. They naturally prefer to live when flows the harvest ale.

The large dividends declared by a natural as company which has made no effort this eason to furnish its thousands of customers what they pay for were the cause of caustic comment by scores of people yesterday who had to purchase coal or wood to prevent freezing.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

New Sensation. Mudge-I do believe I am getting blase. Yabsley-Better try a small jag.

"That's old." "- And pay for all of it yourself."

Tragedy. He asked the athletic young miss If he might have just one little kiss, When she threw him a rod

And he struck on the sod So hard, he was smashed to debris.

Many Precedents. Some folks thinks this Venezuela affair vill be settled without trouble, but I'll be dag-on if I do," said Mr. Jason as the crowd about the grocery stove made room for the old man, "I never see one of these here line fence quarrels yit that didn't wind up in a fight."

The Household Humorist. Mrs. Wickwire-You don't know what a

grief it is to have a husband who thinks Mrs. Watts-What is the trouble, dear? "I asked him last evening to bring home

some good up-to-date literature, and he

LITERARY NOTES.

brought a bundle of almanacs."

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett has written novel called "A Lady of Quality," which will be published by the Scribners early in The exhaustive biography of Stevenson,

apon which Mr. Sidney Colvin is now engaged, will not be published, probably, for wo or three years. Mrs. Oliphant is out with a vigorous de

nunciation of Hardy's latest novel, Grant Allen's recent work, and all the productions of what she calls the Anti-Marriage League.

Mrs. George Augustus Sala has intimated that she proposes to write the story of her susband's life. The announcement is made to prevent the publication of unauthorized

Robert Louis Stevenson's history of his own family will appear in the forthcoming edition of his works now being prepared in Edinburgh. It ends with the great achieve ment of his grandfather's life in the build-

ing of the Bell Rock Lighthouse. The "American Men of Letters" series is a volume devoted to Bayard Taylor, by Mr. A. H. Smyth, of Philadelphia. At a later lay Prof. G. E. Woodberry's study of Nathaniel Hawthorne, for the same series, may be expected.

Sarah Grand got \$50,000 for the American sales alone of "The Heavenly Twins." It s no wonder, says the Springfield Repub lican, that literature is a badly paid pro-fession when so large a share of the gross receipts go to books like this, which are not literature at all.

Stanley J. Weyman, whose "Red Cockade" has been one of the most successful of recent novels, has given up his intention of taking a long rest, and is at work on new historical romance. Weyman is a very careful workman, and frequently spends a week in constructing and writing a chapter. Just at present, says a New York paper, both writers and publishers here are watching with interest the experiment being made by French authors in publishing their own writings. If it should prove successful many of the copyright and other problems which confront the author will have

Richard Harding Davis's first novel, although not entirely finished in its writing, has been secured by the Scribners both for serial and book publication. The story will not, however, begin its magazine run until the latter part of 1896. Then it will appear illustrated by C. D. Gibson, who will make special studies of South and Central Amercan life for the purpose

Some persons may have looked on the map of Scotland for "Ian Maclaren's" (the Rev. John Watson's) "Drumtochty," but of course have failed to find it. It is not a village nor a parish, but, according to Bookman, is an estate for many generations that of the Lairds of Logie, but now the property of the wealthy Earl Mans-It is about twelve miles northwest The reason for Mr. Barrie's long silence

he had given up the field in favor of Mr. Crockett and Ian Maclaren, is now explained. Ever since the publication of "The Little Minister," more than three years ago, he has been at work on "Sentimental Tommy," which has just started in Scrib ner's Magazine. This is an example of selfcontrol which is rare nowadays among

Max Nordau, the author of "Degenera tion." lives in Paris above a drinking saloon. The name Nordau, says Current Literature, was originally used by him as newspaper pseudonym. With the consent of his father, Herr Sudfield, he legally assumed it, transforming himself from South Field into North Meadow. He is a good deal of a hermit socially in Paris. In his professional capacity he knows numpeople, but his visiting list is re to only half a dozen old friends, and his life is quiet and uneventful.

This from the Chap Book: "I have the fol-

breeze and the vinous quality of his style, concludes a chapter thereof: 'And the ellow tossed down a glass of old Medeira, and turned to leave the room,' etc. Little Bok, in a panic, wires the brawny jungle-'Can you change "tossed down a glass of old Medeira?" Ladies' Home Journal rules forbid mention of wine.' Kipling wires four words: 'Make it Mellin's Food. We can hear the jungle-roar of laughter that shook the English lion's den.'

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Strange bed warmers are used by Chilean women. In cold weather when in bed they keep their feet warm by placing them on a

Two sections of the great Russian railway across Siberia are now in operation. The aggregate of the two is 761 miles. The total length of the road is to be 4,000 miles. finger tips are not only unchangeable through life, but the chance of the finger rints of two persons being alike is less than one chance in 64,000,000,000.

There is a Smith family in Ohio with peculiar given names. The father is the Rev. Jeremiah Prophet Ellish Smith, His sons are named Most Noble Festus and Sir Walter Scott Bart, and his daughters Juan Fernandez Island and Terra Del Fuego.

The Queen of Italy, who always takes great interest in every new invention, has riage in her grounds at Monza, with which she has been so much pleased that she has ordered similar carriages for her other rest-

Queen Victoria is in possession of curious needle. It was made at the celebrated needle factory at Redditch, and represents the Trajan column in miniature. Scenes from the Queen's life are depicted on the needle, so finely cut that they are only discernible through a microscope.

A German writer named Pudor suggests that the solution of the art problem rests with the discovery of colored photography, which will enable artists to reproduce their works by the thousands and sell them cheaply, the original picture taking the unimportant place of an author's manuscript. unique specialty. He attends funerals of prominent persons and takes down verbatim the addresses of the officiating clergymen. Then he prepares highly ornamented copies of the addresses and sells them to the friends of the eulogized dead. His business is so good that he has taken one assistant and is now advertising for

The two sides of the face of a man are never alike, and it has been asserted that fined alone to the upper portion, as the biologists formerly declared. In two cases out of every seventy-five the eyes are out of line, and seven persons out of ten measure a greater distance from ear to mouth corner or from eye to chin on one side than they do on the other side of the face.

Victor Hugo might have been an excellent agent for a theatrical manager. Adolphe Jullien found the following note among the papers left by the poet's publisher. Renduel: "Mile. Juliette, the young artist full of beauty and of talent, whom the public has so often applauded at the Porte Saint-Martin, will soon leave that stage. Several managers have made offers to her. It is probable that Mile. Juliette will give the preference to the Comedia Francaise. Her talent, so worthy and so intelligent, leads her to our chief thea-

Cornelius Vanderbilt was elated the other day because he was able to eat a few stewed oysters and not be distressed. Mr. Vanderbilt for years has suffered from acute dyspepsia, and has been pleased enough when a bit of cracker and a sip of malted milk did not bring agony to him. The gentleman who told of Mr. Vanderbilt's happiness over the stewed oysters remarked they were as much of a feast to him as a great course dinner and wines galore would be to a tramp, and yet Mr. Vanderbilt's wealth is certainly close to

Tolstoi's most popular diversion just now is chopping trees. Every afternoon, rain or sun, he goes to the wood, ax in hand, to cut through a big trunk and strip it ready for the saws of his men. He has also a fondness for bicycling, for in his sixty-seventh year he has bought a wheel and learned to ride it, to the great astonishment of the peasants on his estate. His daughters worried so much over his wheeling trips that they eventually decided to take to the wheel themselves, so as to accompany him and care for him. They now go with him on all his excursions.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

The principles of advertising are found in numan nature, not in books,-Results. It is sometimes better to say three or four words, even to the wise-West Union Ga-

No man who has once heartily and wholly laughed can be altogether and irreclaimably iepraved.—Carlyle. When the problem of a man's life is how to become rich, he never seems to think he

has solved it .- Puck. The same old New Year's resolutions wil soon be making their annual appearance. -Philadelphia Record.

There is a big difference between carelessly killing and just laying out the day. -Philadelphia Times. There is no hope for a woman when she

becomes a victim of the parliamentary law habit.-New York World. When Mr. Cleveland leaves the White House he will build a home at Loanlyville. -New York Mail and Express.

"Deah me, what a Boer!" exclaimed J. Bull as he heard the news from the Trans- gan. vaal.-Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. The old year wasn't so bad after all. We can't blame it for the mistakes of the administration-Philadelphia North American. Details in the life of a farmer's wife: Get

get supper, get to bed, get up.-Atchison Those British authors are right. A fight would almost necessarily produce a glut of English-American scrap books. - Philadel-

to bed, get up, get breakfast, get dinner,

When a man starts in to drown his troubles he generally acts as if he thought they were located in his stomach.-Somer-

"Love makes the world go round." The world seems to go round, but love makes your head swim: that's the explanation. -Boston Transcript If Washington had known where Thomas F. Bayard hailed from he would probably

never have crossed the Delaware. - New York Mail and Express. The sting of a bee, according to a scientific journal, is only one-thirty-second of an inch long. Your imagination does the

rest .- Philadelphia Record.

Comparative Value of Foods. Current Literature. Professor Atwater's exhaustive studies

and experiments have led him to the conclusion that the greatest nutritive value in any kind of food of the same specific cost is to be found in corn meal. He finds that in ten pounds of the latter there are slightly over 8 pounds of actual nutriment; in 81-3 pounds of wheat flour there are over. 6% pounds of nutriment, in 5 pounds of hite sugar there are 41/2 pounds of nutriment, in 5 pounds of beans there are 4 pounds of nutriment, in 20 pounds of potatoes there are 3% pounds of nutriment, in % cents' worth of fat salt pork there are nounds of nutriment, in the same value wheat bread there are 24 pounds, in the neck of beef 1%, in skim-milk cheese the same as the latter, in whole milk cheese a trifle more than 11/2 pounds, in smoked ham and leg of mutton about the same, in eggs at 25 cents a dozen about 7 ounces. and in oysters at 35 cents a quart about ounces. This table will be found of value to those who wish to combine economy and nutritive possibilities in their selections of

Depew and Sala.

The late George Augustus Sala, of blessed nemory, wrote a large book, and in this he devotes certain pages to an account of a usher. reception tendered him by sundry prominent citizens of New York. The speech of welcome was by Dr. Depew, who informed the assembled guests that Mr. Sala was on his way to Japan, via Portland, Me. Thereat the prominent citizens brought their knife handles down on the table and roared uproariously. In the course of his speech Dr. bepew referred six times to the fact that Mr. Sala and his friends proposed going to by England "on his infernal throne?" Japan by way of Portland, Me., and each me the prominent citizens roared them All of which is duly recorded and set forth by Mr. Sala in the large book. And after relating the incident, evidently to prove a point that no one disputes-namely, that the ominent citizens of New York are very newspapers are just beginning to find out

that if a man wishes to go to Japan by way of Portland, Me., it is nobody's dam busi-

PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

(Copyright, 1895, by E. E. Hale.) A step forward has been made with'n twenty years in the business of the higher ables men and women to study and learn while they are at work. Your college student is, in a way, a monk. He thinks he knows something of the world outside; but gaged, in another world, the world of history, or of science. But the man who is doing his daily work, or the woman who is doing hers, want chances, and they make chances, to read as they run. The college student himself joins their ranks as soon as or the State which makes fit provision for such students is establishing universities which will sooner or later receive more pupils than the most popular universities of the monastic pattern.

Indeed, in a sense, every town becomes such a center of instruction. The churches, the lecture courses, the libraries, public or private, draw to the place those who want to learn. And here is an important factor in the growth of cities, to be heeded carefully by those who study the problems of centralization.

The step forward which has been tried. with various successes in different cities, is made in any effort to combine, in some system, such agencies for the higher instruction. The success already gained is gratifying, and in the new attention to improvement of city life we shall see more such success. The festival of the other day. when the corner-stone of the institute was laid at Brooklyn, marks, one might say, an epoch in such endeavor.

Brooklyn is a city of wealth, the home of intelligent people. They had a historical society, an Athenaeum, funds for courses of lectures, a wide-spread taste for reading, a good mercantile appreciation and other arrangements such as are usual in all

our larger towns. It occurred to somebody of sense that, without in the least fettering the separate arrangements of these societies, they might be allied in an association. This unionwhich is a syndicate and leaves full power to the different members-is the "Br Institute." Each of the different societies may organize its separate lectures. But the institute advertises each and all. And the institute ticket takes the institute member to any lecture or course of study he

chooses in a large range. Your institute ticket for a week, therefore, has more coupons on it than a railroad ticket which would take you to Alaska. If you have five bodies, by good luck, you may go to five lectures at the same time. The fourteen lectures, the week before Christmas, were in the departments of architecture, of geology, music, zoology, botany, entomology, pedagogy, political science, microscopy, photography, philosophy, Beside these, there were thirteen "special courses." All this you may have for an annual subscription of \$5. I believe that on the average each appointment on the rollsa lecture from Dr. Storrs or a drawing lesson at the studio-costs 1 cent and 3 mills.

tem we have devised in Boston. In fact, we are not very good at system in our city affairs, and certainly in this business of facilitating the studies of people at work we are not systematic. One of the consequences with us is that because the scientific societies are poor, do

Now this is a vast advance on any sys-

not want to make money, and do not know how, some of their best and most interesting entertainments are left with a quarter part of an audience.

But, through the whole country, there is evidently a determination to press the education of the people by the people-even though the people to be informed have passed boyhood and girlhood. The Lowell courses in Boston, the Peabody courses in Baltimore, the public school courses in New York, the admirable successes in Cleveland, are so many illustrations of what is possible. All the machinery for public lectures of the Chautauqua courses and the several University Extension societies helps in the

The original lyceum system of the country worked in the same direction as that which is followed by the Brooklyn Institute. That is to say, an intelligent committee arranged for a term "a course," as it was called, of lectures, which were supposed to have, or hoped to have, intelligible connection with each other. But, in practice, this soon broke down. People heard that Dr. Filter had a very charming lecture on the "Constituents of Water"-and so a committee engaged Dr. Filter. Then it was whispered that Mr. Hydrogen would deliver his lecture on "Water and Whisky," if he could be paid his expenses. This was cheap, and he came into the course. And then, naturally the member for the district brought round his lecture on "Whisky and Constituents," so the audience boxed the compass and came round where they be-

history and literature one year, on that of England another, on classical subjects another, and on continental Europe anotherintroduces some system into the winter reading of intelligent communities, and this naturally helps to system and unity in courses of lectures. The University Extension lectures supply the competent lecturers who are able to meet such a demand. By corresponding with the officers of either of the University Extension societies, you can find courses or lecturers of experience in their work in colleges, who can meet, to a certain extent, at least, the wish of intelligent hearers as to the winter's lecture course. You do not ride to the lecture doubtful whether you are to listen to "The Poetry of Mathematics" or "The Mathematics of Poetry." If the reading circle is engled in the history of the revolution, its pr work can be supplemented by lesso that history. Such plans as al help in enlarging the winter these ar

Chautauqua-with its well devised system.

which keeps a body of readers on American

life of a muntry town. And, for the cities, such plans for combination as that which Brooklyn has carried out so well, really make each large city advantage that its workshop and warehouses are practically museums, which illustrate many of its courses of instruction, Now if people will combine so far that those who wish to learn may be able to find out who is ready to teach them, a great point

We ought to come up to the mark of Paris, in all our largest towns. In Paris, Quarter and for 5 cents you can buy a calendar for all the lectures delivered in and in the School of Political Economy In any month perhaps 150 lecturers, among the first men in Europe, will be lecturing, Your 5 cents is all that you will ever pay, The nation does the rest. You go and come with less friction than on Sunday you may go to any church you choose in America. You take your seat, and take your notes without so much as the attention of an

EDWARD E. HALE. Why Watson Didn't Suit.

Philadelphia Press. No wonder William Watson wasn't made poet laureate, Would Lord Salisbury appoint a man who called England's dear friend, the Sultan, "Abdul the damped." and said he was "Hell's regent,"

fred Austin is not of that type. Significant.

Washington Post. It is rather significant that the English